THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is under implementation in 559 rural districts of the country. No proposal under TSC has been received from Delhi.

(b) and (c) Proposals for sanction of TSC projects have not been received from other districts having rural areas in the country.

(d) All the remaining districts in the country will be covered during the Eleventh Plan.

Lack of monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

†995. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of concrete monitoring/co-ordination, the benefits of Centrally Sponsored Schemes specially Indira Awaas Yojana are not reaching to deserving people;

(b) whether it is a fact that same thing is happening with other schemes related to rural development;

(c) if so, the efforts being made by Government to tide over the situation;

(d) whether Government are considering to engage any independent agency to make assessment in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of schemes and these schemes are being implemented by the State Government/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs). With a view that the benefit of all the rural development schemes including Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) reach the deserving people, the Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring the implementation and evaluation of impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance of Review Committee meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level with greater involvement of Members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to monitor quality of work, adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

guidelines and Monthly Progress Reports of Rural Development Programmes through on-line system. The State Governments have also been advised to adopt a four-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership and (iv) accountability—social audit through Gram Sabha. In addition to this, constitution of Village Level Monitoring Committee for each work under SGRY is mandatory which will monitor the progress and quality while work is in progress and final report of the Committee would be attached alongwith the completion certificate of work for consideration of Gram Sabha of Gram Panchayat where work has been executed.

To streamline the efficacy of the delivery system of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the State Governments have been advised to prepare to permanent IAY wait list, one for SCs/STs and other for general families based on BPL Census 2002.

The Ministry of Rural Development has already a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system in existence. Independent agencies are already associated in evaluation and impact assessment studies of various Rural Development Programmes of this Ministry.

Polluted drinking water

996. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of villages and percentage to total population, where the source of drinking water supply is affected/polluted by fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, iron, saline, other pollutants;

(b) what has been the achievement in improving the above scenario of slow poisoning through supply of drinking water, during last two years; and

(c) what new steps Government intend to take to ameliorate the lot of villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) As per the water quality survey ordered in March, 2000, State Governments reported 2,16,968 rural habitations affected with different water quality problems like excess fluoride, arsenic, salinity, iron, nitrate and combination of these chemical constituents as on 31/3/2004. Statement showing the contaminant-wise and State-wise break-up of number of rural habitations is given in the Statement (*See* below). It is estimated that 66 million people are at risk